The Farm Safety Guide

REVISED JULY 2010

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

You will find this publication useful if you operate a farm or a ranch as a business. The Farm Safety Guide is about management practices that will help ensure the health and safety of everyone on your farm.

The Guide provides:

- A 10-element plan to help you protect your employees, your family and yourself from injuries and illness on your farm;
- Information on how the occupational health and safety legislation applies to farms and ranches; and
- References to publications and websites that can help you develop your farm safety plan.

If you have a specific question or concern about safety and health on your farm that is not covered in the Farm Safety Guide, you can contact:

The Ministry of Labour Relations and Workplace Safety
Occupational Health and Safety
6th Floor, 400 -1870 Albert Street
Regina, SK S4P 4W1
Phone: (306) 787-4496
Toll Free: 1-800-567-7233
Website: www.lrws.gov.sk.ca/ohs
www.worksafesask.ca

The Farm Safety Guide does not replace the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations. You need to refer to the legislation to find out the exact requirements that apply to your farm business. To order a copy, contact:

Saskatchewan Queen's Printer
Walter Scott Building
B19 - 3085 Albert Street
Regina SK S4S 0B1 Canada
Phone: (306) 787-6894
Toll Free in SK: 1-800-226-7302
Fax: (306) 798-0835
E-mail: qprinter@justice.gov.sk.ca
Website: www.qp.gov.sk.ca

Freelaw **(www.qp.gov.sk.ca)** provides access to up-to-date electronic versions of all Government of Saskatchewan Acts and Regulations **(downloadable in Portable Document Format or pdf)**.

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INTRODUCTION

Over the last few decades a number of factors have radically altered the face of Saskatchewan farming.

Today's farms, like any other sustainable business, must continually adapt, keep up-to-date with changes in knowledge and technology and incorporate good management practices in order to remain commercially viable.

As a business person and farmer, you know that people (including family members who work on the farm) are your number one resource. You care about what happens to them. Workplace incidents that result in serious injury or death can threaten the very survival of the family farm and jeopardize the future and well-being of all those who rely upon it.

Sadly, all too many farmers, family members and farm workers are killed and injured on the farm each year as a result of incidents that could have been prevented. While less than one-quarter of Saskatchewan's working population lives on a farm, farm fatalities account for one-third of all worker fatalities in the province. Approximately 75 per cent of farm-related deaths and 50 per cent of farm-related injuries are caused by machinery.

All of these incidents could have been prevented. Together, as a community, we need to make a commitment to eliminate all workplace injuries and illnesses and the needless suffering they cause.

The purpose of this publication is to provide guidance about how farmers and their employees can best meet their legal and moral responsibilities to create and maintain a safe and healthy workplace for the benefit of themselves and those who work with them or depend upon them.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY?

The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (OHS Act) and Regulations (1996) apply to all workplaces, including farms.

The OHS Act places responsibilities for health and safety on everyone who works in or in relation to the workplace. These individuals include employers, workers, self-employed persons, supervisors, contractors, owners and suppliers. The level of responsibility for each of these persons is based on the extent of their authority and control over the workplace. For example, the employer - who has the most control over the business - has the greatest degree of responsibility to ensure health and safety standards are met. This includes duties to ensure equipment and work practices are safe and that workers are given the equipment, information, instruction, supervision and training they need to protect their own health and safety.

On the other hand, workers' responsibilities are limited to what they can control. For the most part this includes a responsibility to cooperate with others in matters of health and safety, to comply with health and safety instructions given to them, and to take reasonable care that they do not endanger themselves or others who could be affected by their actions.

Workers are also given three basic health and safety rights under the OHS Act.

These are:

- Workers have **the right to know** about the hazards of their jobs. They should know how to recognize and deal with those hazards so they won't cause injury or health problems to themselves or to others in the workplace.
- Workers have **the right to participate** in health and safety in the workplace. Employers should consult with them about matters that affect their safety.
- Workers have **the right to refuse work** that they believe to be unusually dangerous to themselves and/or others in the workplace.

A self-employed person, including a farmer who does not employ others, has the same responsibilities under the OHS Act as both an employer and worker combined. In short, they must give themselves and expect from themselves the same standards
of health and safety, as is given to and expected from any other worker or employer. They cannot forget that they have a duty not only to themselves, but to their family and community to keep themselves safe from harm.

DUE DILIGENCE

Due diligence means taking every precaution reasonable, in the circumstances, to avoid harm or to ensure compliance with a regulatory requirement. It describes both a duty to take care and a possible defense when an event or contravention occurs despite our best efforts.

Due diligence is important in occupational health and safety. Because legislation can't anticipate everything that can happen at work, due diligence requires employers to both comply with the regulations as well as to take every other precaution that may be reasonably practicable[1] to ensure a safe and healthy workplace.

What must be done depends on the circumstances in each case. For example, consider the nature and extent of the risks present, opportunities for control, industry best practice, advances in understanding and technology and so forth. Meeting the duty requires a proactive, thorough, engaged and sometimes creative approach that reflects a thoughtful, planned and systematic response.

OHS Legislation reflects due diligence in the following concepts:

1. General duties – Due diligence as a duty is captured in the general duties found in sections 3 to 7 of the Act and applies to employers, workers, self-employed persons, contractors, owners and suppliers. Employers have the broadest duty to take every reasonably practicable precaution to ensure their workers' health, safety and welfare while at work.

2. Reasonably practicable[1] – means taking every possible precaution unless it can be shown that the benefits of taking the precaution (usually a reduction in risk) are greatly exceeded by the cost in time, trouble and money. The greater the risk, the greater the health and safety measures required.

3. Proactive – Due diligence describes a very high standard of care that is best achieved by a proactive and systematic approach to health and safety. This standard can best be met within a workplace by establishing and implementing a health and safety plan.

4. Continuous improvement – An effective health and safety plan is continuously evolving. As things in the workplace change and as understanding increases with experience and assessment, needed improvements must be made to health and safety systems.

5. Defense of due diligence. In addition to being a duty, due diligence can also be a defense. A person charged for failure to comply may be acquitted if they can show that they took every reasonably practicable precaution to ensure compliance, but that the failure occurred despite their best efforts because of reasons beyond their foresight or control.

1 Under section 2(1)(y) of the Act, "Practicable" means possible given current knowledge, technology and invention. Under section 2(1)(aa) of the Act, "Reasonably practicable" means practicable unless the person on whom a duty is placed can show that there is a gross disproportion between the benefit of the duty and the cost, in time, trouble and money, of the measures to secure the duty.

INSURANCE COVERAGE

Farms are covered under The Occupational Health and Safety Act (1993) and Regulations (1996). Most employers in Saskatchewan are automatically covered by The Workers' Compensation Act (1979). Farmers and farm workers are not; instead, coverage is optional and an application must be made. Farmers who get workers' compensation coverage are entitled to benefits such as:

- Disability insurance for work-related injuries;
- Wage loss benefits;
- Lump sum payments if permanently impaired; and
- Freedom from legal action by an injured employee.

For more information, contact:
Saskatchewan Workers' Compensation Board
Head Office
200-1881 Scarth Street
Regina, SK S4P 4L1
Phone: (306) 787-4370
Toll Free: 1-800-667-7590

OR

115 – 24th Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 1L5
Phone: (306) 933-6312

THE IMPORTANCE OF A HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

As the employer, you hold the highest responsibility for knowing and applying the laws that ensure the health and safety of all people working on your farm. Just as you need to know the ins and outs of crop management, you also need to know what is required by Saskatchewan's Occupational Health and Safety legislation. Establishing and implementing a health and safety plan can help you meet your obligations as well as help you farm more safely and profitably.

An effective health and safety plan is developed in consultation with workers and is designed to:

- identify hazards;
- assess risks associated with these hazards;
- implement measures to eliminate or minimize those risks; and
- monitor each part of the plan to ensure that it is adequate and effective.

TEN ELEMENTS OF A HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

The 10 elements of a plan for a safe and healthy workplace are:

Element 1: Demonstrate commitment to keeping your farm healthy and safe

Element 2: Involve your workers

Element 3: Train workers and supervisors

Element 4: Assign responsibilities

Element 5: Regularly inspect your farm, equipment and processes

Element 6: Identify and control hazards

Element 7: Control chemical hazards and biohazards

Element 8: Prepare for farm emergencies

Element 9: Investigate accidents and near-misses

Element 10: Continually improve your plan

Each of these elements is explained in the following pages. These ten elements are the basis for a solid health and safety plan. They are also supported by OHS legislation.

TEN ELEMENTS OF A HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Element 1: Demonstrate commitment to keeping your farm healthy and safe

You need a simple, concrete way of showing people who work on your farm that you're serious about health and safety. Demonstrate your commitment to health and safety through your actions and what you say. Here are some ideas:

- Put your commitment to health and safety in writing: Write down your intention to keep your farm healthy and safe and share it with everyone on the farm. Post it in a place where your workers can see it. See the example of a safety statement.

Safety First

On GoodHeart Farm people are our most important asset. No job is worth doing if it cannot be done safely.
A. Goodheart
Signed
W. Goodheart
Signed

- **Set a good example:** Take the time to figure out how to do each job safely, and then make sure you do each job safely.
- **Define clear expectations:** Explain to workers or contractors, before you hire them, exactly what you expect in terms of health and safety. If you have a contract, put your expectations in writing. Make sure they know that they're responsible for doing the job safely and also doing it well. Insist that they follow all the legislation that applies to them. If someone is not meeting your expectations for health and safety, take steps immediately to correct the problem.
- **Maintain open communication:** Discuss health and safety with everyone regularly. Encourage and provide feedback on safety issues and performance. Show that you take safety concerns seriously. Reach an understanding about how hazardous jobs can be done safely. This will eliminate as much risk as possible before the worker starts the job.
- **React promptly:** Closely monitor the workplace for concerns about safety. Deal with your concerns and those of others promptly. Train and retrain your workers as soon as the need arises. Never take health and safety for granted.

Your family members will also benefit from these tips. Your family will be more safety conscious when you provide and explain health and safety information on a regular basis.

Element 2: Involve your workers

Involve your workers and family members in managing safety on the farm. Workers and those who live on the farm often have direct knowledge (if not direct experience) of the range of workplace hazards present.

Always take the issues workers raise about health and safety seriously. If your workers know that you value their opinions and ideas, they're more likely to be involved in health and safety on the farm. Their involvement will pay off for you with fewer incidents and injuries, and less money spent on needless repairs to equipment and training new workers who replace those who've been injured.

Have talks about health and safety with your workers on a regular basis. Encourage workers to give you their ideas about safety matters affecting the work; give them your ideas about safety and their performance as safe workers. Discuss the hazards of tasks before workers do them.

To eliminate as much risk as possible, make sure you and your workers agree on the safest way of doing all hazardous jobs before workers start on those jobs.

Workers will invest in farm health and safety if they have the opportunity:

- To raise questions about health and safety as they come up
- To discuss their safety concerns and receive support in finding solutions
- To discuss accidents and near-misses
- To conduct safety inspections with you
- To do pre-operational checks on tools, machines and equipment before they begin work
- To read tool and equipment manuals and explain safe procedures to you or other workers
- To take safety training and help apply it on the farm
- To see their employer respond positively and promptly to their health and safety concerns

Element 3: Train workers and supervisors

Hiring tips

Hire workers and supervisors who acknowledge that they can and will work safely. Ask them to discuss their previous training and work experience. Check their references to see if they have a positive safety record in their previous jobs. Ask them to demonstrate that they can safely complete those hazardous tasks on which they claim to be competent. Ensure that they don't get into trouble during the demonstration.

Responsibility for training

OHS legislation requires employers to provide the training necessary to protect their workers' health and safety. New employees should start with a thorough workplace safety orientation. Information about how to orient and train new workers is provided in the document Health and Safety Orientations: A Guide for Employers. It can be previewed and downloaded at **www.labour.gov.sk.ca/ohs-publications**.

Training

Training is more than providing information. Successful training requires a demonstration that the worker has acquired the required knowledge or skills that s/he can do the job safely. It's your responsibility to teach employees or family members safe work practices and procedures as well as the skills they need to identify hazards and deal with hazardous situations that could arise.

Key elements of this training include:

- How to do the tasks safely
- Hazard identification and control
- Legislative requirements of a worker's job
- Rights and responsibilities of workers
- Who to approach with concerns
- Who to ask for help
- Where to go for first aid
- Emergency preparation plans
- What to do if there's an incident
- Location of chemicals and the Materials Safety Data Sheet (See page 19 for additional information.)

Element 4: Align responsibilities

Safety is enhanced when everyone participating in the workplace knows their own and others' responsibilities for health and safety.

Assigning responsibility

A good starting point is learning your own responsibilities as the employer. OHS legislation requires that you, as the employer, ensure that everyone else knows their responsibilities for safety and how to act on them. Then assign clear and specific safety responsibilities to supervisors and workers. For good safety and management practice, it is essential to check regularly that each person is carrying out his or her responsibilities. If someone is not meeting your expectations for health and safety,
take steps to correct the problem.

The duties of farm employers and owners include:

- Knowing and following health and safety requirements
- Providing a healthy and safe workplace
- Providing and maintaining safe buildings, machinery, tools and equipment
- Ensuring that employees operating powered mobile equipment or working in confined spaces (such as grain bins) are 16 years or older
- Providing close supervision and ensuring clear lines of authority
- Making sure supervisors are trained, supported and held accountable for meeting their health and safety obligations
- Informing employees of existing hazards and training them to recognize other hazards
- Making sure employees have the information, training, experience and supervision needed to do their job safely
- Providing their employees with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and showing them how to properly use it and maintain it
- Ensuring that traffic routes, entrances and exits to your buildings, confined spaces and other work areas are safe
- Safely handling, transporting and storing hazardous products such as chemicals, fuel, etc. and making sure adequate first aid facilities are provided
- Providing safe work processes and procedures, including written procedures when required (e.g. confined space entry, lock-out of equipment)

The duties of supervisors include:

- Understanding and ensuring that workplace health and safety requirements are met;
- Making sure hazards are identified and proper steps are taken to control risks;
- Inspecting work areas and correcting unsafe conditions or unsafe acts before they lead to an incident;
- Making sure workers are properly trained and that they follow safe work procedures; and
- Understanding and implementing emergency procedures

The duties of workers include:

- Understanding and obeying health and safety legislation and specific workplace health and safety requirements (such as operating tractors safely)
- Following safe work procedures
- Using safety equipment, machine guards, safety devices, and personal protective equipment
- Reporting unsafe conditions, workplace hazards, incidents, near-misses, injuries and illnesses immediately
- Working and acting safely and helping others to work and act safely
- Co-operating with others on health and safety issues

Responsibilities when contracting work

If you're a farmer and you hire an outside company or a self-employed person on a contract and direct their activities, you become a contractor under Saskatchewan's OHS legislation. Common examples of contracted work on Saskatchewan farms include custom spraying/harvesting, installing grain bins, electrical work and welding.

Contractors share responsibility with subcontractors to ensure compliance with many OHS regulatory standards. This means a contractor can be held responsible for the failure of a subcontractor to comply with Saskatchewan's health and safety laws. A contravention or fine can be avoided if the contractor can demonstrate s/he took every reasonable precaution to ensure the subcontractor would comply.

The contractor is also responsible for any other matters not in the complete control of the subcontractor. For example, contractors share the responsibility for supervising the subcontractor's workers while those workers are on the contractor's farm. However, subcontractors are solely responsible for training their workers.

As a contractor you should:

- Determine who will be primarily responsible for what in relation to performance of the work, the work environment, and any other factors that could endanger workers.
- Control any health and safety hazards over which you, as the contractor, have some control. (Keep in mind that the subcontractor is responsible for controlling hazards within his/her direct and complete control.)
- Co-operate with subcontractors to control health and safety hazards that are not within your direct and complete control.
- Coordinate the health and safety activities and responsibilities of subcontractors and other workers on your farm.
- Provide subcontractors with any relevant information you have that could affect their health and safety, or anyone else's health and safety.
- Make sure subcontractors understand who is responsible for the health and safety activities that affect them.
- Monitor subcontractors to ensure they comply with health and safety requirements and take action to correct any non-compliance you observe.

Responsibilities of suppliers

The duties of suppliers (lessors and vendors) include:

- Supplying products that are safe when used according to instructions
- Making sure that products comply with the legislation

Employers' responsibilities in relation to supplier products

As an employer you have responsibility for how you deal with the products obtained for use in the workplace. Ask your supplier to provide you with information for the safe assembly, use, disassembly and storage of all products. Ensure that you read, understand and follow instructions for the products' safe use. You are responsible for communicating this information to your workers, and making sure they understand and follow these instructions.

If you, the employer, acquire a controlled product (hazardous substance) from a supplier to use on your farm, you should obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) about that product (See OHS Regulation 325 for more information). Also, ask for MSDSs for exempt products such as pesticides. Make sure you train anyone who could come into contact with hazardous substances about how to protect him or herself. Closely supervise workers who work with dangerous substances to ensure their safety.

Element 5: Inspect your farm

An effective farm safety system will include workplace inspections or 'walkabouts' that focus attention on farm hazards. Walkabouts prevent incidents by finding hazards before they hurt someone.

Employer and worker roles

Employers must regularly inspect any workplace they control. Many employers realize that workers are the most familiar with workplace hazards and designate workers and supervisors, after proper training, to carry out these inspections. Encourage everyone to regularly inspect his or her tools, equipment, and machinery. Everyone should carry out a pre-operational safety check before operating any machine.

Types of inspections

Inspect your workplace regularly using both formal, planned inspections and informal inspections. Both are integral parts of your farm health and safety program.

Formal, planned inspections: A formal, planned inspection is a systematic examination of the workplace. In this type of inspection you evaluate the safety of all work areas, tools, machinery, equipment, jobs and work procedures. You can also use inspections to protect your animals and ensure that things are working efficiently and profitably. In formal, planned inspections you would normally use a checklist to cover all areas thoroughly. The Farm Safety Walkabout on the next page is a formal inspection. To protect the health and safety of everyone on the farm (workers, supervisors, and your family), use it frequently and regularly.

Informal inspections: These inspections refer more to specific tasks or jobs. They include pre-operational safety checks on all tools, equipment, machinery and personal protective equipment (PPE) before starting a job. Workers, supervisors, and managers conduct informal inspections everyday.

You should know the safety hazards and the condition of every part on each piece of equipment you use. A pre-operational safety check such as inspecting the equipment before starting to work helps ensure that you'll get the job done without a dangerous breakdown. Typical situations where a preoperational safety check is essential include: when you're using a tractor, loader or Power Take Off (PTO); when you're refueling or hitching a load; and when you're using farm equipment on the roads.

Know your equipment. Read the operator's manual. Review the location and purpose of all the gauges and controls so you can react quickly in an emergency. Find out the meaning and relevance of all the danger, warning and caution decals on your equipment and machines.

For more information about conducting inspections read the publication entitled Inspections, A Guide for Committees and Representatives. It can be previewed and at **www.labour.gov.sk.ca/ohs-publications**.

Farm Safety Walkabout

The following checklist is a guide. For a more comprehensive checklist, obtain the Farm Safety Audit from The Canadian Centre for Health and Safety in Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. It can be previewed and downloaded at **www.cchsa-ccssma.usask.ca/ahsn/pubs/farmsafetyaudit.pdf**.

Tractor

- ❑ Rollover protective structure used and seat belts installed
- ❑ All shields and guards (e.g.: PTO) installed
- ❑ Proper hitching attachments (i.e., draw bar and safety chain) are used
- ❑ Hearing protection available (tractor cab or ear protection)

Vehicles, Tools, Machinery, etc.

- ❑ Tools, machinery, equipment maintained
- ❑ Vehicles maintained
- ❑ Lockout mechanism available
- ❑ All shields and guards installed
- ❑ Hearing protection available
- ❑ Hydraulic hoses in good repair
- ❑ All warning decals and engine shut-off instructions visible
- ❑ Lights and wipers working
- ❑ Slow Moving Vehicle sign attached
- ❑ Brakes in good working order
- ❑ Battery in good condition
- ❑ Operator's platform clear of debris
- ❑ Visibility clear
- ❑ Fire extinguisher on machine

Fire Protection

- ❑ Isolate all sources of ignition
- ❑ Extinguishers (full) in hazardous areas
- ❑ No smoking signs in hazardous areas
- ❑ Exits clearly marked in hazardous areas
- ❑ Proper electrical installation
- ❑ Flammable materials stored safely
- ❑ Fire emergency numbers listed near telephone
- ❑ Emergency fire plan posted

Orientation and Training

- ❑ Workers trained in work safet procedures
- ❑ Workers receive adequate supervision
- ❑ Workers trained in proper lifting,moving and repositioning

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- ❑ Visibility clear
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Fire Protection

- ❑ Isolate all sources of ignition
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- ❑ No smoking signs in hazardous areas
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- ❑ Proper electrical installation
- ❑ Flammable materials stored safely
- ❑ Fire emergency numbers listed near telephone
- ❑ Emergency fire plan posted

Orientation and Training

- ❑ Workers trained in work safet procedures
- ❑ Workers receive adequate supervision
- ❑ Workers trained in proper lifting,moving and repositioning

Chemical Hazard & Biohazard Protection

- ❑ Chemicals stored safely and labeled properly
- ❑ Biohazards identified and dealt with safely
- ❑ Warning signs posted
- ❑ Proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as eyewear and protective clothing is available and in good condition
- ❑ Emergency numbers posted

Other Emergency Preparation

- ❑ Emergency plan posted
- ❑ Emergency numbers posted
- ❑ First aid supplies for all workplaces

Farm Buildings

- ❑ Fire exits clear
- ❑ Aisles, stairs, ladders and floorsuncluttered and in good repair
- ❑ Light and ventilation adequate
- ❑ Buildings free of hazardous materials
- ❑ Hazardous ladders/openings/protrusions guarded
- ❑ Toilet/waste disposal facilities adequate
- ❑ Electrical fixtures suitable

Farm Yard

- ❑ Assigned play area for children away from work areas
- ❑ Protection from enclosed spaces such as cisterns, wells, manure pits, feed silos
- ❑ Protection from dugouts
- ❑ Grain bins located away from electrical hazards
- ❑ Identify and post all overhead power lines where high equipment (e.g., grain augers) is used

Work Environment

- ❑ Adequate lighting and ventilation for the work tasks
- ❑ Protection from extremes of temperature

Element 6: Identify and control hazards

Hazard identification and control is key to preventing workplace injuries on the farm. Do not underestimate the significance of common, everyday hazards.

Everyday hazards in the agricultural workplace

Machines: Machinery causes the most deadly injuries. The most hazardous machinery related tasks are:

- Transportation of family/workers (rollover, run over after falling may occur with tractors, trucks, all terrain vehicles, other farm equipment);
- Starting equipment/fueling up (bystander/operator run over, explosion);
- Using PTO (Power Take Off) driven implements (entanglement);
- Using farm equipment on public roadways (rollover, collision);
- Using machinery around power lines (electrocution); and
- Using loaders (electrocution, entanglement, crushing, falls).

Noise: Sustained exposure to high decibel noise produced by farm equipment and machinery can cause loss of hearing.

Confined spaces/water storage: Manure pits, grain bins, grain bags, septic tanks and other confined spaces are commonplace in agriculture and can cause asphyxiation and poisoning. Dugouts, wells and cisterns are very hazardous.

Chemical and biological hazards: See page 19 for information related to chemical and biological hazards.

Working at heights: See page 26 for information related to fall protection regulations.

Working with irritable, protective or hungry animals: Crushing and striking are risks.

Lifting, moving and repositioning: Inappropriate lifting and moving of heavy objects or loads causes back injuries. Ergonomic injuries arise from poor posture/positioning and repetitive motion.

Extreme Conditions of Weather, and Terrain: These make injury more likely. Extreme temperatures can cause immediate and/or long-term health problems.

Working Alone or in Isolated Places: These conditions may increase the risk of harm to the worker. Employers need to identify the risks to the worker in these situations and do what s/he can to eliminate or reduce the risks.

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Farm Yard

- ❑ Assigned play area for children away from work areas
- ❑ Protection from enclosed spaces such as cisterns, wells, manure pits, feed silos
- ❑ Protection from dugouts
- ❑ Grain bins located away from electrical hazards
- ❑ Identify and post all overhead power lines where high equipment (e.g., grain augers) is used

Work Environment

- ❑ Adequate lighting and ventilation for the work tasks
- ❑ Protection from extremes of temperature

Element 6: Identify and control hazards

Hazard identification and control is key to preventing workplace injuries on the farm. Do not underestimate the significance of common, everyday hazards.

Everyday hazards in the agricultural workplace

Machines: Machinery causes the most deadly injuries. The most hazardous machinery related tasks are:

- Transportation of family/workers (rollover, run over after falling may occur with tractors, trucks, all terrain vehicles, other farm equipment);
- Starting equipment/fueling up (bystander/operator run over, explosion);
- Using PTO (Power Take Off) driven implements (entanglement);
- Using farm equipment on public roadways (rollover, collision);
- Using machinery around power lines (electrocution); and
- Using loaders (electrocution, entanglement, crushing, falls).

Noise: Sustained exposure to high decibel noise produced by farm equipment and machinery can cause loss of hearing.

Confined spaces/water storage: Manure pits, grain bins, grain bags, septic tanks and other confined spaces are commonplace in agriculture and can cause asphyxiation and poisoning. Dugouts, wells and cisterns are very hazardous.

Chemical and biological hazards: See page 19 for information related to chemical and biological hazards.

Working at heights: See page 26 for information related to fall protection regulations.

Working with irritable, protective or hungry animals: Crushing and striking are risks.

Lifting, moving and repositioning: Inappropriate lifting and moving of heavy objects or loads causes back injuries. Ergonomic injuries arise from poor posture/positioning and repetitive motion.

Extreme Conditions of Weather, and Terrain: These make injury more likely. Extreme temperatures can cause immediate and/or long-term health problems.

Working Alone or in Isolated Places: These conditions may increase the risk of harm to the worker. Employers need to identify the risks to the worker in these situations and do what s/he can to eliminate or reduce the risks.

What is a hazard?

Hazards are any things that can harm workers. There are **health hazards** and **safety hazards**.

Health hazards

Think of a **health hazard** as any agent, situation, or condition that can cause an occupational illness. There are **five** types (look for each type during inspections):

- Chemical hazards, such as battery acid, solvents, pesticides and second hand smoke.
- Biological hazards, such as bacteria, viruses, dusts, and moulds. Biological hazards are often called biohazards (e.g., animal borne disease, moldy hay, tetanus, hantavirus).
- Physical agents (energy) strong enough to cause harm, such as heat, cold, light, vibration, noise, and radiation.
- Work design (ergonomic) hazards, such as lifting, moving or repositioning of heavy loads.
- Workplace stress, such as stress associated with work shifts, workload, and harassment.

A health hazard may produce serious and immediate (acute) affects, or cause long-term (chronic) problems. All or part of the body may be affected. Occupational illnesses occur when someone is exposed to a chemical or a biological substance, a physical agent, or other stressors that can harm them. Someone with an occupational illness may not recognize the symptoms immediately. For example, noise-induced hearing loss is often difficult for victims to detect until it is advanced and irreversible.

Safety hazards

A safety hazard is anything that could cause a physical injury, such as a cut or fracture.

They are caused by transfers of physical energy such as by:

- Falls to a lower level
- Falls on the same level (slip and trip)
- Getting caught in pinch point or moving point (auger, power take-off)
- Contact with harmful energy (power line contacts)
- Struck by moving objects (vehicles, item falling from above)
- Release of pressure (pipes and hoses, tires, boilers)
- Getting caught under material (grain, water, trench cave-ins)
- Fire

Safety hazards cause harm when workplace hazard controls are not adequate. Remember to check the adequacy of controls during your inspections.

A Hazard Control System

Using the following steps is a practical and effective way of controlling hazards. It can work for a "formal" or "informal" inspection. The steps are:

- Spot known and potential workplace hazards
- Assess or identify the risk of these hazards, and
- Make the changes that will eliminate or control the hazard

Step 1: Spot the hazard

A ***hazard*** is any situation, activity, procedure, equipment or animal that could harm someone. Focus on all farm tasks, equipment and substances when spotting hazards.

Keep an eye out for hazards every day.

To identify hazards use:

- Observation and forethought to consider forces present and possible scenarios
- Information from past incidents, near-misses and other experiences
- Information from your family, employees and neighbours
- Product literature and information from suppliers
- A job safety analysis*

* Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is a process in which each basic step of a selected job is examined to identify potential hazards, assess the risks of harm and implement controls. For more information about how to conduct a JSA see our OHS publications entitled How to Conduct a Job Safety Analysis at **www.lrws.gov.sk.a/ohs-publications**.

Step 2: Assess the Risk

Next, determine the risk of harm for the hazard(s) you've spotted. The risk of harm is the chance (or likelihood) that the hazard will actually harm someone. Risk assessment mainly depends on **two** factors:

- The ***likelihood*** of an incident. Is it likely or unlikely to occur?
- The ***severity*** of the incident. Could it cause death, serious injury, or minor injury?

To assess the risk of a hazard hurting someone, ask questions like:

- How many people come in contact with the hazard?
- How often are people likely to come in contact with the hazard?
- How seriously could someone be harmed?
- How quickly could a dangerous situation arise if something goes wrong?

This will help you to decide which hazards should be taken care of immediately. Also, you can use this information to help you decide what to inspect, when to carry out inspections and how often to do inspections.

The risk also depends on factors such as the physical and mental abilities of the individual (e.g. young operator), the weather and terrain (e.g. mud on a wet road), and how the

equipment is used (e.g., working on uneven or hilly terrain).

Don't overlook low-risk hazards. They can also have fatal consequences.

Step 3: Make the change

There are several ways to control a hazard. Pick the way(s) that are reasonable and practical for the circumstances you face.

1. Eliminate hazards posed by equipment, animals, and the environment if at all possible. You could, for example, get rid of a faulty machine, sell a bull that is difficult to handle, put hilly terrain into pastureland rather than cultivate it.

2. Substitute something safer by using a different machine, material or work practice that poses less risk to perform the same task. For example, you could substitute a safer chemical for a hazardous chemical, or always use your safest tractor
in steep terrain to minimize the risk of a rollover.

3. Use engineering/design controls when it's not possible to eliminate hazards or substitute safer materials or machinery. PTO and auger guards, rollover protective structures (ROPS) and brake locks are good examples of blocking controls used on farms. Design controls that isolate the worker/family from the hazard including childproof locks on pesticide sheds, fenced safe play areas away from the immediate work environment and locating grain bins away from electrical lines.

4. Protect the workers if other controls are inadequate. Protect workers through training, supervision and personal protective equipment (PPE). For example, you should supervise new workers until you're sure they're competent to deal with hazardous situations. Use and provide proper clothes and masks for handling dangerous chemicals or biohazards. Ensure someone at the work site is trained in giving first aid.

Hierarchy of Control

eliminate	remove from use
substitute	use other machine, pesticide
barriers/instructions	modify, repair, work procedure
training/supervision	wear hearing protection, masks, goggles, gloves, etc.

The most desirable step in making a farm environment safe is to eliminate the hazard. To adequately control hazards in many situations, however, several different types of controls may be needed.

Using the Hazard Control System

Next are examples of how this system is used. Tractors are a good example because using a tractor is a very dangerous farm task. Tractor hazards have a high risk of death or disabling injury.

Spot the Hazard	Assess the Risk	Make the Change
Extra riders on machinery	• Serious injury or death from falling off and being run over or otherwise injured	• No extra riders
Bystanders near machinery	• Serious injury or death from run over after jump starting or crushing injury caused by faulty hydraulics	• Install mirrors, improve sight lines, stop look and listen, keep children and spectators away from work area, check area before starting, install backup beeper
Equipment in poor condition, jump starting	• Serious injury or death from run over after jump starting or crushing injury caused by faulty hydraulics	• Do regular maintenance • Always do a pre-operational safety check • No jump starting
High/poor hitching	• Serious injury or death from backwards rollover, rollover caused by a too heavy load for the tractor, going in the ditch, runaway loads	• Never hitch above drawbar, use proper draw pin/clevis, extra weight for tractor front end, use engine for braking when going downhill with heavy load
Front end loader improper, too large or too high	• Serious injury or death from large hay bale that can topple onto driver or bystander. • Excess weight can cause rollover, particularly in uneven terrain; high bucket can result in contact with power lines	• Ensure proper sized bucket for size of tractor, don't use manure bucket for moving large bales, use restraining devices or tines, drive with bucket low to the ground
Unguarded PTO	• Serious injury or death from step	• Avoid PTO, use tight clothing, tie shoes, keep children from work area, disengage PTO where possible

This will help you to decide which hazards should be taken care of immediately. Also, you can use this information to help you decide what to inspect, when to carry out inspections and how often to do inspections.

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Element 7: Control chemical hazards and biohazards

Everyone on the farm needs to know about chemical hazards and biohazards they may be exposed to on the farm. While hydrogen sulfide, silo gas, and carbon monoxide (generated by using equipment in shops) are examples of hazards typically encountered on the farm, there are a great number of chemical products, such as fertilizers and pesticides, that can endanger the health of people exposed to them. There are also a number of newer viruses that are a concern for worker health (e.g. H1N1, Avian Flu, West Nile). Use the same steps to control all of these hazards.

Spot the hazard

Exposure to a chemical or biohazard might happen as:

- **an accidental exposure to the hazard** - spilling during storage, transport or disposal of a hazardous substance
- **a routine exposure to the hazard** - during the time a chemical or biological substance is applied or after application
- **an unforeseen exposure to the hazard** - exposure to a variety of viruses, or exposure to moulds or their spores while cleaning a contaminated, enclosed area

Silos, manure pits and dugouts are work areas that can expose people to biological hazards. Risk caused by farm chemicals increases if containers are not labeled or are labeled improperly.

Assess risk

The health risks of chemical and biological hazards are often ignored because the effects may appear only after long-term exposure. The long-term consequences, however, can be severe and even deadly. Some chemicals, including anhydrous ammonia, and some viral agents, such as hantavirus, can be life-threatening.

Obtain information from suppliers (e.g., Material Safety Data Sheet [MSDS], product information), from health and regulatory authorities (e.g., hazard alerts, educational material), from neighbours and associations. MSDSs and labels are required by law for most hazardous products under Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) requirements. Use this information to assess the risk.

Make Necessary Changes

As the employer, you need to protect your workers from chemical and biological workplace hazards. The following steps are very important:

1. Keep an up-to date inventory of hazardous chemical and biological substances.

2. Use obtained information for training, to develop work procedures, and to conduct workplace monitoring and inspections.

3. Use safe work procedures and processes:

- use personal protective equipment suitable for the job and store the PPE separate from chemical holding areas
- know how to use the PPE and its limitations
- lock chemical sheds and place them away from areas which are likely to flood
- store chemicals in containers that cannot be mistaken for something else
- don't store incompatible chemicals together
- don't store explosives near detonators
- follow manufacturers' recommendations and environmental requirements for disposal (e.g., triple rinsing)

- secure hazardous substances during transport
- assign responsibilities to those who order, purchase, receive and transport hazardous substances for ensuring that adequate hazard information is obtained
- prepare for emergency spills, leaks or releases

Develop emergency response procedures for any possible situation. Know and use the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS). For additional information about how WHMIS applies to farmers read the publication entitled *Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) for Farmers.* For a copy of this brochure call our Regina office at 1-800-567-7233.

Where there is an infection hazard, you must examine the risk of infection and prepare an infection control plan. See Regulation 85 of *The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993* and *The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996.*

Element 8: Prepare for farm emergencies

You need to be ready to deal with medical emergencies in the workplace. To prepare for medical emergencies, develop an emergency plan and review it with everyone who might have to deal with an emergency. This will reduce confusion in a real emergency. Review the plan with your local emergency responders.

Important parts of your emergency plan:

- Listing possible emergencies: Identify any emergencies that might occur, such as bad weather, fire or explosion, chemical spill, someone pinned by rollover while working alone, etc.
- Providing a communication system: How will you know when people need help? Consider providing two-way radios, phones or cellular phones for communication. Check in with your workers regularly through frequent visits or other means of contact.
- Planning for Action: Write out a plan for each potential emergency. Specify the role of each individual. As injured persons won't be able to carry out their roles in an emergency, list persons who can substitute for each role in your plan. For example, make sure everyone knows how to shut off machinery. Go over the plan with everyone involved.
- Identifying Resources: List everything needed to deal with possible emergencies in all areas of your farm. You should have adequate first aid supplies (restocked periodically) in all work locations and a way to call emergency help. Have emergency information, including directions to the farm, near all phones. Let local emergency service people know the best route to take to your farm.

Ensure that you have a way to evacuate a person who may be difficult to reach, for example, in a muddy field. Working in remote locations and alone is one of the greatest hazards in farming. Locating accident victims quickly and administering first aid on the scene can lessen the impact of an injury and greatly improve the chances of survival in some cases.

Emergency Response Training

Several Saskatchewan organizations provide emergency response and/or first aid training for farm families as a public service, for a fee or as part of a course. Contact your health district and consult your local telephone directory for local first aid suppliers.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture provides relevant farm emergency information on its website. Visit **www.cfa-fca.ca** for more information.

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Element 9: Investigate accidents and near-misses

To investigate an accident or near-miss, you need to find out:

1. What caused the incident (immediate events leading up to the incident)?

2. What contributed to the incident (such as unsafe activities and conditions)?

3. The root causes that set the stage (such as inadequate safety policies, procedures, or attitudes).

4. Ways to prevent a similar incident.

Don't let evidence be disturbed. If necessary, take photographs of the incident scene or make drawings. Interview anyone who saw the incident or was involved. Use these six questions to get the basic information about the incident.

- Who was involved?
- Where did the incident happen?
- When did it happen?
- What were the immediate causes?
- Why did the incident happen (root cause)?
- How can a similar incident be prevented?

Factors to think about include:

- Inadequate planning, training, orientation or supervision (for example, repairing hydraulics on a front end loader without blocking the bucket)
- Poorly designed work areas or job procedures
- Inadequate, defective, or obsolete tools, machinery and equipment
- Unusual circumstances, such as an emergency that requires workers to perform jobs they don't normally do
- Jobs that are rarely performed (for example, silo repairs)

Many incidents, which cause health problems such as back injury, carpal tunnel syndrome and eyestrain, will likely not be as obvious or "catastrophic" in appearance as many other types of incidents, such as rollovers, fires, etc.

For more information on the subject of investigations read the publication entitled *Accident Investigations, A Guide for Committees and Representatives.* It can be previewed and downloaded at **www.labour.gov.sk.ca/ohs-publications**.

Element 10: Continually improve your plan

Just as you review your other business activities, review your farm health and safety plan regularly. Ask your workers to suggest improvements and help you detect and fix problems. Agriculture work is always changing. New technologies and/or problems may require you to:

- Re-examine workplace health and safety hazards
- Update work processes in response to changes in knowledge or technology
- Update supervisor/worker training
- Change how supervising is done
- Reassign responsibilities for safety
- Review your workplace inspection procedure and conduct safety inspections differently

LEGISLATION

Using legislation to help prevent injury in the farm workplace

Occupational Health and Safety legislation was written to help employers and workers deal with safety concerns. The following tables outline some of the regulations affecting agricultural workplaces. Consult the OHS legislation for more details.

Legislative Requirements for Hazards

Hazard	Legislative Requirement	Reference
Machinery hazards	• Identify hazards for employees. • Develop safe work procedures and strict dress codes (e.g., tight clothing/tied shoelaces). • Guard contact points such as gears, PTO and cutting blades where possible. • Develop lockout procedures to ensure power is not accidentally turned on during repair. • Train workers. • Inspect and maintain machinery regularly. **Note:** If a machine is required to run while maintenance or repair is performed, written work procedures and worker training are required.	Regulations, Part X Regulation 140
Powered mobile Equipment (PME)	• Train operators and workers. • Inspect and maintain equipment regularly. • Develop safe work practices. • Ensure required safety devices meet standards. • Ensure employees are 16 years of age or older. • Provide guards for PTO, lights and horn, runaway devices, wipers for cab, and front and rear lights. • Have Rollover Protection Structures (ROPS) and seatbelts on all machines. • Do not allow riders unless they have a seat and seat belt. **Note:** While farms and ranches are exempt from the certified PME training requirements, employers must ensure that workers are trained and competent. See Table 14.1 of the OHS regulations for a list of matters upon which PME operators should be trained.	Regulations, Part XI

Hazard	Legislative Requirement	Reference
Confined spaces	• Develop a written plan to protect workers in each confined space they may enter. • List the hazards and assess the risk. • Inform workers of procedures. • Train workers to work safely and to use rescue equipment. • Ensure employees are 16 years of age or older. • Test the atmosphere. • Monitor the atmosphere. • Provide rescue equipment and trained personnel. **Note:** For more details about regulatory requirements, grain storage and retrieval, see the Hazard Alert entitled "Agricultural Workers Suffocate in Grain." It can be previewed and downloaded at **www.labour.gov.sk.ca/hazard-alert-agricultural-workers.**	Regulations, Part XVIII, and regulation 272
Chemicals and biohazards	• Maintain an inventory of potentially harmful chemical and biological substances. • Obtain hazard information about these substances. • Use the information to develop and implement safe work procedures and processes. • Use the information to train workers about hazards and how to use required work procedures and processes. • Reduce workplace contamination and prevent exposure to any extent that could be harmful. • Provide Material Safety Data Sheets to workers. • Develop a written plan to protect workers who are exposed to biohazards. Make your plan meet the requirements of the regulation.	Regulations, Part XXI, XXII, and regulation 303, 327 Regulation 85, 302

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Hazard	Legislative Requirement	Reference
Working alone or in isolated places of employment	• Identify and assess the risks of harm to your workers who must work alone or in isolated places. • Take steps to eliminate or reduce those risks. • Establish minimum standards of training and/or experience for workers in these situations. • Establish an effective communications system. • Keep in regular contact with workers working alone or in isolated places.	Regulations 35
Accumulations or spills of chemicals and biological substances	If there could be an accumulation, spill or leak of a hazardous chemical or biological substance at your workplace: • Develop written emergency procedures to implement if an accumulation, spill, or leak happens. • Ensure that competent people, equipment, supplies, and personal protective equipment are available for the prompt, safe, and effective containment, neutralizing, and decontamination of any accumulation, spill or leak. • Train each of your workers to implement any of the emergency procedures.	Part XXI, and regulation 310
Fire and explosion	• Provide, maintain and test fire extinguishers. • Develop procedures for safe handling and transportation of flammable substances. • Prohibit use of gasoline for cleaning or starting fires. • Prevent accumulations of explosive substances, clear the work area if accumulations exceed limits. • Develop safe work procedures for the installation, use and maintenance of compressed and liquefied gas systems.	Regulations, 359-374

Hazard	Legislative Requirement	Reference
Noise	• Identify noise hazards, assess risks, and protect workers.	Regulations, Part VIII
Lifting hazards	• Provide lifting equipment to reduce the need for hazardous manual lifts where smaller loads cannot be provided.	Regulation 78
Working at heights	All permanent structures must have guardrails or other equivalent barriers where a worker can fall more than 1.2 metres. In addition, if there is a risk of a fall from a height of three metres or more, the employer must provide either: • A guardrail or; • A written fall protection plan before work begins, and a fall protection system such as: - a control zone - a personal fall-arrest system - a safety net - a travel restraint **Note:** A full body harness is now required for a fall-arrest system. Review the regulations for more detail.	Part IX, regulations 115-127
Extreme temperature	Control temperature or provide: • shelters/heating equipment • suitable clothing • hot or cold drinks • limited work schedule • protection during travel	Part IX, regulations 115-127

Hazard	Legislative Requirement	Reference
Working from ladders	• A fixed ladder that is more than six metres high must be equipped either with a cage and platform or a fall-arrest system • Portable ladders must be properly secured • Workers must always maintain a three point stance on ladder • Never use the top two steps of a step ladder	Part XVI
Aerial devices and elevating work platforms	If there could be an accumulation, spill or leak of a hazardous chemical or biological substance at your workplace: • Develop written emergency procedures to implement if an accumulation, spill, or leak happens. • Ensure that competent people, equipment, supplies, and personal protective equipment are available for the prompt, safe, and effective containment, neutralizing, and decontamination of any accumulation, spill or leak. • Train each of your workers to implement any of the emergency procedures.	Part XXI, and regulation 310
Air Quality	• Provide adequate ventilation with fresh, tempered outside air. Service regularly.	Regulation 64 Regulation 65 Regulations 66 and 67

Legislative Requirements for Prevention Measures

Prevention Measures	Legislative Requirement	Reference
Inform workers about hazards at your workplace and their rights under the legislation	• Provide OHS information to workers including their rights and responsibilities under the legislation.	Act, Part II; section 9(2) and regulations 15 and 18
Involve your workers in health and safety	• Set up an Occupational Health Committee (OHC) if your workplace has ten or more workers. • Designate a worker occupational health and safety representative if your workplace has from five to nine workers. • Consult your workers about health and safety issues if you don't require a committee or a representative.	Part XXI, and regulation 310
Provide training	• Train new employees and inexperienced workers in all matters necessary to protect their health and safety. Include everything listed in the regulation in your training. • Provide training required by all programs, policies, procedures, and schedules required for your business.	Regulation 19 Regulation 22
Inspect your workplace regularly	• Have competent people regularly check and maintain your machinery, tools, equipment, vehicles, and so forth. Make sure your building is structurally sound.	Regulation 19 Regulation 22
Prepare an emergency response plan	• Identify the personnel and resources, on and off the farm, that may be required in an emergency. • Identify possible emergencies. • Define the procedures for responding to each emergency. • Define the responsibilities of each person and train everyone. • Have a written plan and post it in appropriate locations.	Regulation 19 Regulation 22

Legislative Requirements for Responding

Response	Legislative Requirement	Reference
Investigate and report accidents causing serious bodily harm	• Regulations require that you report to OHS accidents that result in hospitalization for 72 hours or more. You should also investigate reportable accidents and prepare a report. Send a copy to OHS if asked to do so by an officer.	Regulations, Part II; and regulations 8 and 29
Investigate and report dangerous occurrences	• You must report dangerous occurrences that could have killed or seriously injured a worker to OHS. • Investigate dangerous occurrences and prepare a report containing the information required in the regulation.	Part XXI, and regulation 310

RESOURCES

Occupational Health & Safety publications and legislation

You can preview and download the Occupational Health and Safety publications listed below at **www.labour.gov.sk.ca/ohs-publications**. If you do not have access to a computer/printer or if the document you want is not available online, contact Occupational Health and Safety in Regina. Our staff can forward print copies to you. See our contact information on the back cover of this document.

Useful general publications

- Elements of An Occupational Health and Safety Program
- Safe Business is Smart Business
- Setting Up An Occupational Health and Safety Program, A Guide
- *The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993* and *The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996* (available from the Queen's Printer)
- Health and Safety Orientations: A Guide for Employers
- Inspections: A Guide for Committees and Representatives
- How to Conduct a Job Safety Analysis (JSA)

Farm safety publications

Bulletins

- Agricultural Workers Suffocate in Grain
- Farmer Killed by Run Over
- Farmer Killed in Hydraulics Accident
- Jumpstarting Claims Another Victim
- Overhead Power lines on Farm Yards
- Lack of ROPS and Not Using Seat Belts Claims More Lives
- Cold Conditions Guidelines for Outside Workers (website only)

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Brochures/Booklets

- All Terrain Vehicle Operation
- Anhydrous Ammonia Hazard Information for Farmers
- Confined Space on Farms
- Hydrogen Sulphide: The Deadliest Manure Gas
- Noise: Hazard Information for Farmers
- Pesticide Safety Handbook
- Transferring and Transporting Liquid Manure
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) for Farmers
- Employer-Employee Responsibilities on the Farm (website only)
- Healthy and Safe Practices in Pork Production: Technical Modules (website only)
- Preventing Electrocution on the Farm (website only)

Websites of interest

The Ministry of Labour Relations and Workplace Safety and the Saskatchewan Workers' Compensation Board have formed WorkSafe Saskatchewan. Its purpose is to work together with Saskatchewan's many safety organizations and agencies to pool all programming, education and training resources in an effort to prevent workplace illness and injuries.

The WorkSafe Saskatchewan website (www.worksafesask.ca) is a collection of information designed to help employers and workers prevent injuries and illness in their workplaces. The collection contains hundreds of documents on a wide variety of workplace issues. Saskatchewan's many employers, workers, and educators will find this resource very helpful.

This safety collection has many benefits such as:

- it contains information about a wide range of relevant topics, including hazard prevention information;
- it contains governing acts and regulations along with plain language explanations; and
- it allows the public to preview and download print copies of resources to save and circulate to others.

The information in this collection can be used for:

- training
- safety meetings
- workplace inspections
- audits
- injury prevention procedures

- job safety analysis
- accident investigations
- maintenance checks
- disability management

Another site that contains useful information is the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) (www.ccohs.ca) and other notable Canadian and international contributors.

Other Agencies and Organizations	**Website**
The American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	**www.ansi.org/**
Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors (CAODC)	**www.caodc.ca/**
The Canadian Standards Association (CSA)	**www.csa.ca/**
Health Canada publications	**www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/srh/epublications.html**
The International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	**www.iso.org/**
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the National Fire Code	**www.nfpa.org/**
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	**www.cdc.gov/niosh/**
The Queen's Printer (Saskatchewan legislation)	**www.qp.gov.sk.ca/**
Occupational Health and Safety	**www.labour.gov.sk.ca/ohs**
Youth at Work	**www.aeel.gov.sk.ca/youth-at-work**
The Canadian Centre for Health and Safety in Agriculture	**www.cchsa-ccssma.usask.ca/**
Canadian Agricultural Injury Reporting (CAISP)	**http://www.caisp.ca/**

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